

Before The National Green TribunalPrincipal Bench , New Delhi

In the matter of: OA no.-745 of 2023

Mamta Sharma

.....Applicant

Versus

Gram Panchayat Arrana and others

Through its Gram Pradhan

.....Respondents

Rejoinder to the Reply submitted by Chief Development Officer, Aligarh

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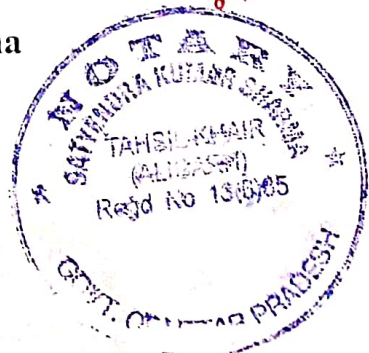
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Date: 07.12.2024

Place : Arrana, Aligarh , UP

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Mamta Sharma

Applicant



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**Rejoinder to the Reply by Chief Development Officer,
Aligarh and the Analysis Report submitted by Regional
Officer UP Pollution Control Board on 18/11/2024**

I, Mamta Sharma, aged about 53 years, residing at Village and Post:
Arrana, Tahsil – Khair, Aligarh-202138, do hereby solemnly affirm and
state as under:

1. That I have gone through the copy of the reply on behalf of the
Chief Development Officer, Aligarh, filed by the Respondent
No.4 and the analysis report submitted by the Regional
Officer, UPPCB in compliance with the order dated
16.07.2024 and having understood the contents thereof in
reply thereto I am filing the present affidavit.



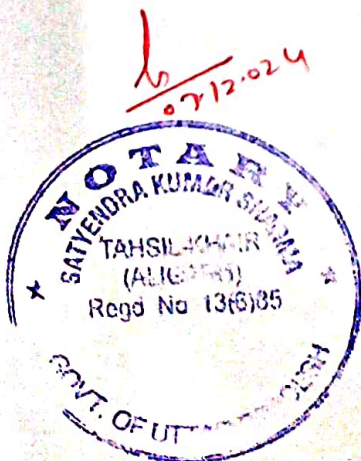
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2. That at the outset, I submit that, in the affidavit of the reply by the Chief Development Officer, Aligarh, filed by the Respondent No. 4. read along with the Analysis Report submitted by Regional Officer UP Pollution Control Board on 18/11/2024, there is not even an attempt to meet the legal contentions raised by the petitioners and therefore it is submitted that the legal contentions remain uncontroverted.

3. That, it is most humbly submitted that the Applicant denies each and every averment made by Respondent-4, in its Reply to the captioned Application along with the Analysis Report submitted by UPPCB ON 18/11/2024 and nothing stated therein should be treated as admitted or correct unless specifically admitted herein. The averments and submissions made in the captioned original application no. 745 of 2023, rejoinder to reply of respondent-1 and IA no.431 of 2024 filed by the Applicant should be read along with the present Rejoinder, the contents of which are not being repeated herein for sake of brevity.

4. That as per the para 2 of the reply by the Chief Development Officer: *"That it is respectfully submitted that a joint committee was constituted by the office of the deponent on 31 July 2024, comprising the District Development Officer; District Panchayat Raj Officer; Regional Officer of the Pollution control Board and Executive Engineer of the Rural Engineering*

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Department. The Committee was directed to ensure the presence of the complainant during the site inspection, conduct a thorough examination of the site and records and submit a factual report for compliance."

5. That, on 7th of August 2024, the Joint committee visited the site for inspection but although the Joint committee was directed to ensure the presence of the complainant during the site inspection, nevertheless, the Applicant was never informed/communicated about the site visit and the entire inspection was carried out without the presence of the Applicant.

6. That, on 24th of August 2024, the District Panchayat Raj Officer submitted the Joint Committee Inspection Report to the Chief Development Officer. The Joint Committee has made certain recommendations in the Inspection Report to be implemented which were forwarded to the Gram Pradhan and the Gram Secretary for the implementation of the same. It is also pertinent to mention here that the recommendations made by the Joint Committee was never entirely implemented, rather was selectively implemented at the whims and fancies of the Gram Pradhan and Gram Secretary.

7. That, it is respectfully submitted that although the Joint Committee in the Inspection Report recommended that the pond may be used for accumulating rain water by adopting separate drain system for rain water

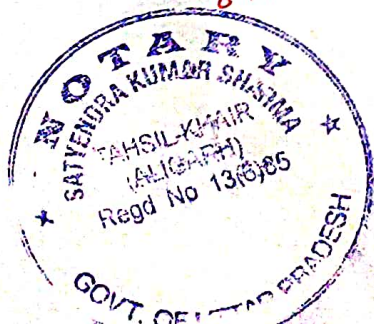


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nevertheless, except the water flowing out of the toilet pits, the water flowing out of the bathrooms and other domestic water from the houses of the residents is still flowing into the pond and accumulated incessantly, which leads to pollute the entire environment.

8. That, the Joint Committee in the Inspection Report recommended that the black and grey water generated in the domestic inhabitation of Gram Sabha, Arrana, after separation be treated by bio remediation, STP or Leech Pit and thereafter the stored treated water to be used for irrigation purposes by contract with farmers and for that purpose separate drains to be constructed. It is most respectfully submitted that the Joint Committee recommended to separate out the black and grey water together and treat the same and recycle the treated water for irrigation purposes instead of treating the grey water separately in a Grit Chamber and the Black water separately in a leach/soak pit.

9. That, the Joint Committee in the Inspection Report recommended that the polluted domestic sewage water in the pond, after treatment should be used for irrigation purposes. It is most respectfully submitted that the recommendation was to use only the accumulated water stored in the pond after treatment either through bio remediation, STP or Leech Pit. However, as because the discharge of domestic waste water goes through a separate drain and treated in a Grit Chamber, which is



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then discharged into the pond has an unbearable bad odour and not fit for irrigation purposes.

10. That, it is most respectfully submitted that the filtering rate of Grit Chamber or sand filter is too low to treat the water to the specified standards of Central Pollution Control Board, specifically in relation to the Fecal Coliform, which cannot be filtered without Membrane Filters.

11. That, it is most respectfully submitted that the Respondents are violating the directions given in Central Government Documents, Swatchta Mission Documents and directions of their own superior officers for their self-interest and creating hazard of public health as the Drawing submitted at page 311, Reply of Chief Development Officer, Drg no. RO/IDC/D-3, "Plan and sectional Elevation of Community unlined Soak Pit", itself shows that water from "Silt Chamber" should not be left in open rather should go to a "Totally Covered under ground Pit" or a modified better version of Leach pit. Similar mandate is also given in the "Grey Water Manual" Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, which lays down that output of the silt chamber should go to totally underground leach Pit. It also provides the diameter of leach pit as 2 M for 15 houses. A true copy of the relevant portion of the "Grey Water Manual" is attached as Annexure - 1



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12. That, it is most respectfully submitted that on 6th of November, 2024 the UP-Pollution Control Board has collected the sample for the Analysis Report, which is clearly manipulated as because the Respondents had emptied the entire waste water from the pond on 5th of November 2024 and then filled the pond with fresh water by running freshwater submersible pumps, a day before the sample was collected. Thereafter, the Analysis Report was submitted on 18th of November 2024, which stated that the Fecal Coliform have been reduced from 220000 MPN/100 ML to 2700 MPN/100 ML. Similarly, the total coliform has been reduced from 280000 MPN/100 ML to 3400 MPN/100 ML. Even after filling the pond with fresh water, the water is not fit for any use without further treatment as because the value of the Fecal Coliform should be less than 1000 MPN/ 100ML. A true copy of the water quality standard from STP is annexed as Annexure – 2.

13. That, it is most respectfully submitted that the recommendations which were put up by the Joint Committee for the implementation of the same are incorrect recommendations as because the pond where the domestic waste water is getting accumulated is only for 18 houses but whereas the water of other galis go to the drain along the Highway.

14. That, it is most respectfully submitted that water accumulation inside the residential area is a breeding



M. Sharma

ground for mosquitoes, flies and a huge source of spread of Malaria, Dengue etc. It is also pertinent to mention here that, pumping water from the pond is expensive and highly polluting as diesel engine is being used for it and the farmers would never use this water as it is four times costlier than the electric pump, which is therefore not a solution to restore the clean environment of the locality and would also have adverse impact on the health of the residents of the locality.

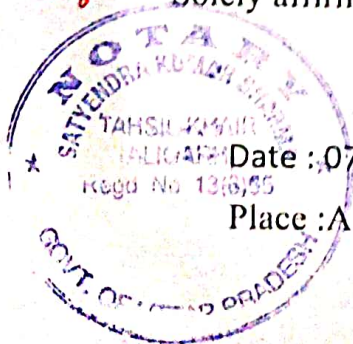
15. That it is most respectfully submitted that the pond has been artificially constructed in a reserve land, which is not allowed to be used for any other purpose other than the purpose for which it is reserved as per section 77(2) UP Revenue Code 2006. It is also pertinent to mention here that the creation of this artificial pond without changing the category is not only illegal but also damaged the pious soil of Pili Mitti

16. Therefore, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be graciously pleased to take a holistic approach for a healthy and clean environment in the village and the plot may be used for its real purpose of taking out Pili Mitti.

Solely affirmed at Aligarh on 07.12 day of Dec. 2024.....

KHAR

^



Date : 07.12.2024

Place : Aligarh

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Mamta Sharma

(Applicant)

Verification:

Verified at Arrana, Aligarh on this 7th day of December, 2024, that the contents of the reply are true to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Contents of this deed execution read over to executents admitted before me.

Date : 07.12.2024

Place : Aligarh

दस्तावेज पढ़ा गया

M Sharma
Mamta Sharma

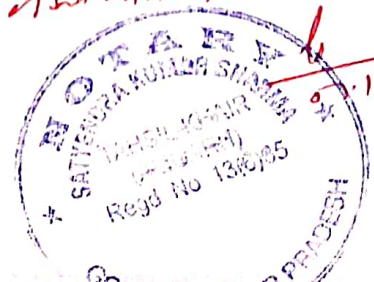
Solemnly affirmed before me by Sri. MAMTA SHARMA (Applicant) identified by Shri. Satyendra Kumar Sharma who has been heard the contents and admitted the same to be correct, before me. S.No. 2862

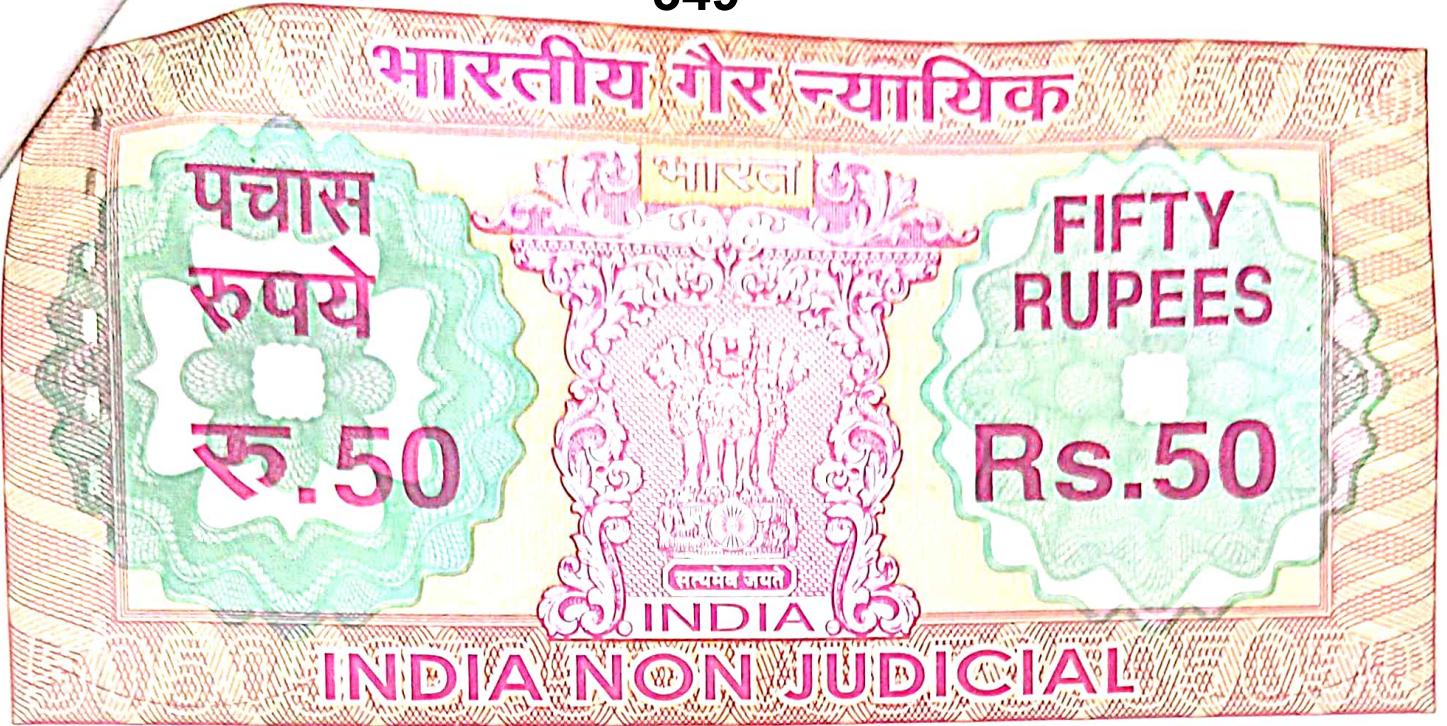
ATTESTED
(Satyendra Kumar Sharma,
NOTARY
Tehsil KHAIR (Aligarh)
Reg. No 136185

07.12.2024
Satyendra Kumar Sharma
NOTARY
Tehsil KHAIR (Aligarh)



Rs 50/- fees is collected with the affidavit
शुल्क प्राप्त हुआ है

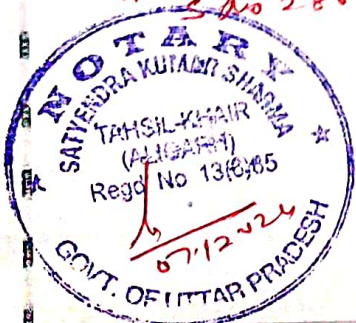




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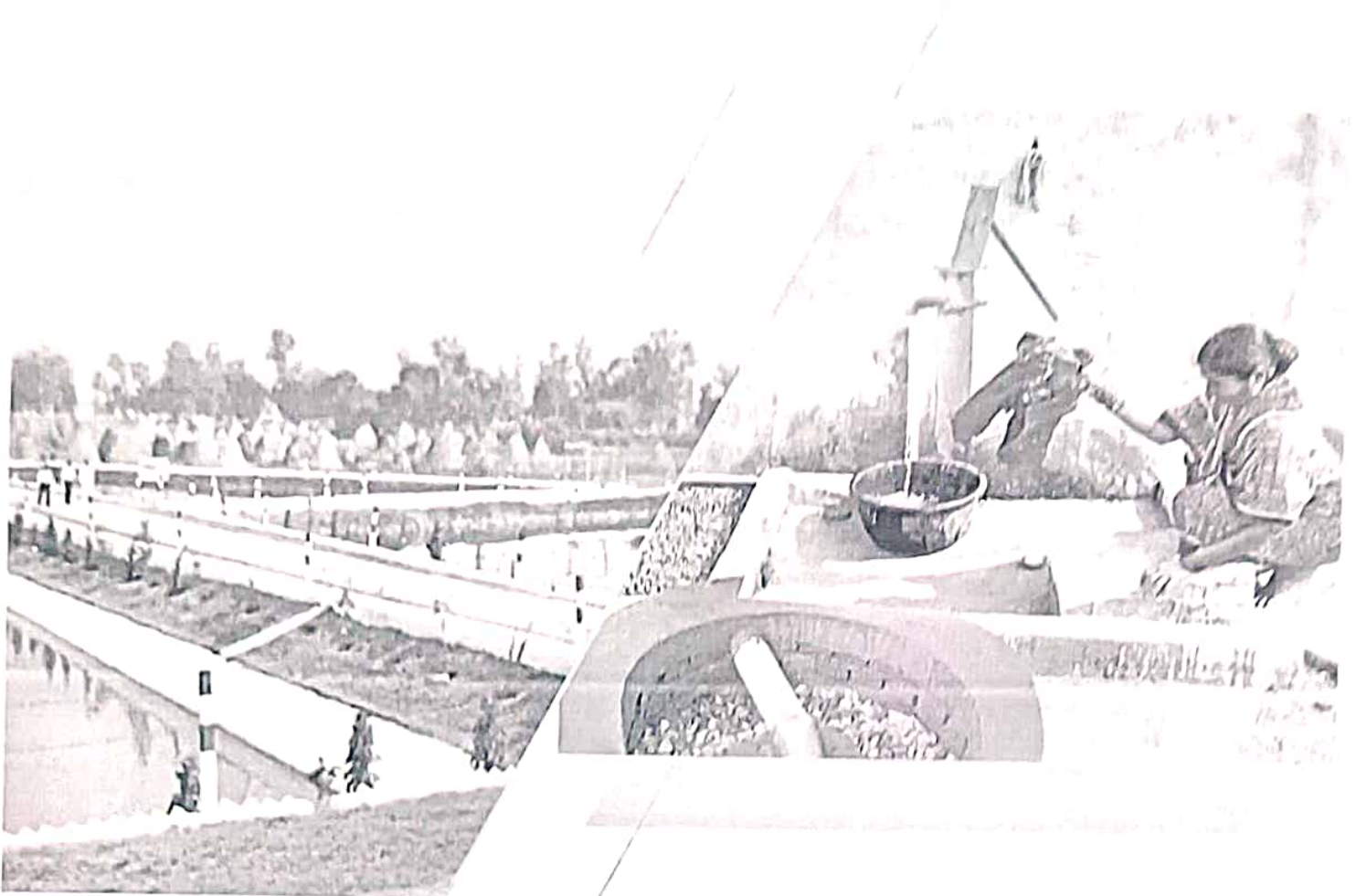
CR 417587

Attached with Affidavit
 of S. MANISHA SHARMA
 No 2862 / 07.12.24





विद्यया ऽमृतमश्नुते
अमृतं विद्यायाः
विद्या विद्या
DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Manual: Greywater Management

July 2021

M Sharma

PART I: CLUSTER-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

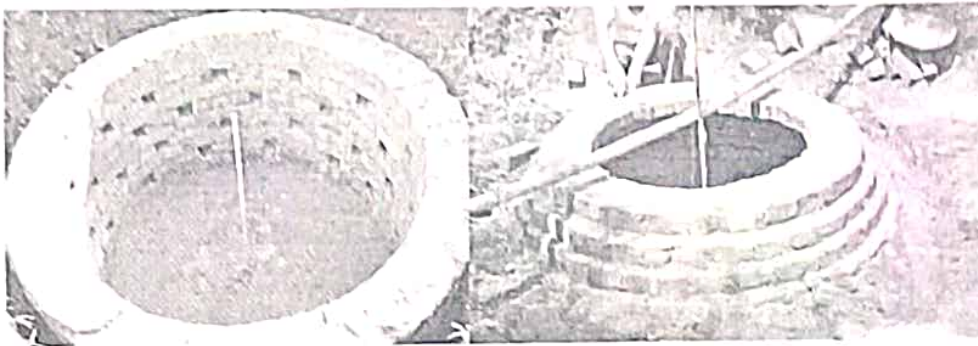
4.1 Community Leach Pit

4.1.1 Background

A community leach pit is an extended version of a household leach pit where multiple houses can be connected to a single pit. This option is adopted in areas with space constraints or non-availability of permeable soil in the vicinity of the individual household.

Areas where higher amounts of greywater are generated such as schools, restaurants, community stand ponds, etc. should adopt the community leach pit based on the volume of greywater generated.

Image 6: Community Leach Pit⁵



In the case of a community leach pit, the bottom level of the pit should be at least 2 m above the water table.

4.1.2 Feasibility

a. Geographic Requirement

These criteria are similar to those for a household-level leach pit (refer to Section 3.2). The location should be identified in such a manner that optimal lengths of pipe are fitted to connect households to the community leach pit, which should be 3 m away from the nearest house.

4.1.3 Technical Details

a. Design, Specification and Construction

A community-level leach pit is a good option for greywater management in case there is no space available at the household level, but if a group of 5–15 houses have some common space between them. Site selection for a community leach pit should be carried out after considering the ground slopes

and calculating the optimal length of pipe required to connect the households to the leach pit. The bottom of the pit must be a minimum of 2 m above the high-water table or bedrock. The necessary sizes of community-level leach pits catering to 5, 10, and 15 households are provided in Table 9.

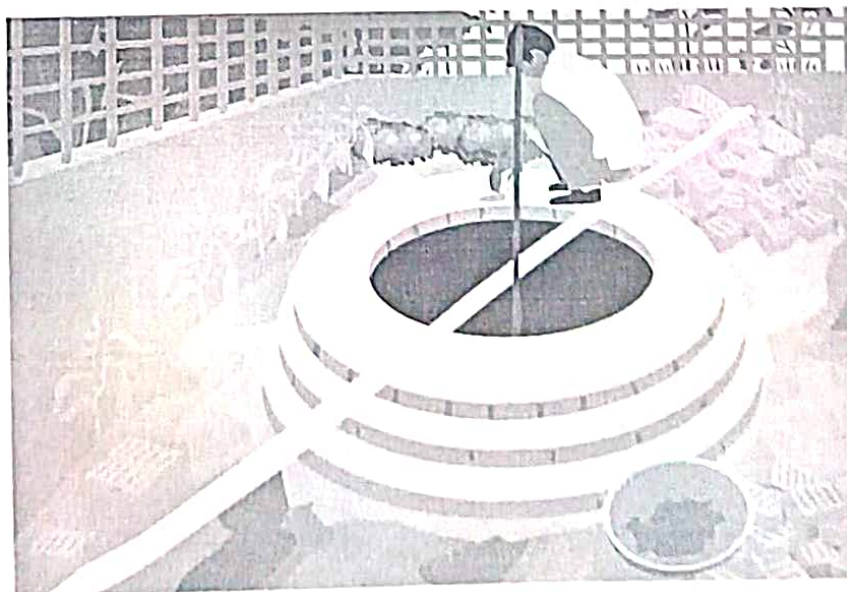
For institutional areas, the size of leach pits required depends on the amount of greywater generated and may be calculated using Table 9.

Table 9: Dimensions of a Community Leach Pit

No. of Households	5	10	15
Population	25	50	75
Greywater generated (l/d)	893.75	1,787.5	2,681.25
Greywater generated (m ³ /d)	0.9	1.8	2.7
Required volume of leach pit (m ³)	1.80	3.60	5.40
Effective depth of leach pit (m)	1.7	1.8	1.8
Area required (m ²)	1.1	2	3
Internal diameter of leach pit (m)	1.2	1.6	2
External diameter (including brick work)	1.66	2.06	2.46
Actual depth (effective depth + freeboard)	2	2.1	2.1

Calculations in Table 9 are based on the following considerations:

- There are 5 members per household.
- Water supply is 55 lpcd approximately.
- The rate of greywater generation is 65 per cent.
- The capacity of the leach pit should be twice the incoming daily volume.



Though the size of siltation chambers can be reduced based on the incoming flow, a minimum size of 1.25 m x 0.65 m x 0.65 m still needs to be provided for ease of operation and maintenance. The construction should be carried out according to the drawing provided in Annexure 3, specifications and construction details should be as provided below:



Excavation: Excavation should be carried out for the leach pit and silt chamber as per the selected size.



Pit Lining: In the case of a community-level leach pit, the brick masonry lining should be of 230 mm thickness and for construction, 1:6 mortars should be used. The diameter of the community leach pit is large and hence, the top portion should have corbelling to reduce the diameter of the opening at the top to about 1 m.



Silt Chamber: A silt chamber should be constructed near the pit to trap silt and remove oil and grease. Generally, the dimensions of the silt chamber are 1.25 m length, 0.65 m width, and 0.65 m depth and the construction is of brick masonry. The bottom of the silt chamber is lined with plain cement concrete. A drainage pipe connected to all the houses is connected into this chamber. As the greywater flows, heavy particles in it (grit, silt, organic solids) settle in this chamber and the water then flows into the connected leach pit. Freeboard of 300 mm must be maintained.



Plumbing Arrangements: All the households connected to the community leach pit should have the *nahani* trap installed at the point where the greywater is generated. A drainage line of diameter 75–110 mm needs to be installed for connecting the houses to the leach pit.



Cover: Similar to household-level leach pits, these community pits are also covered with RCC covers, ferro-cement slabs, etc.

Figure 17: Schematic Diagram of a Community Leach Pit

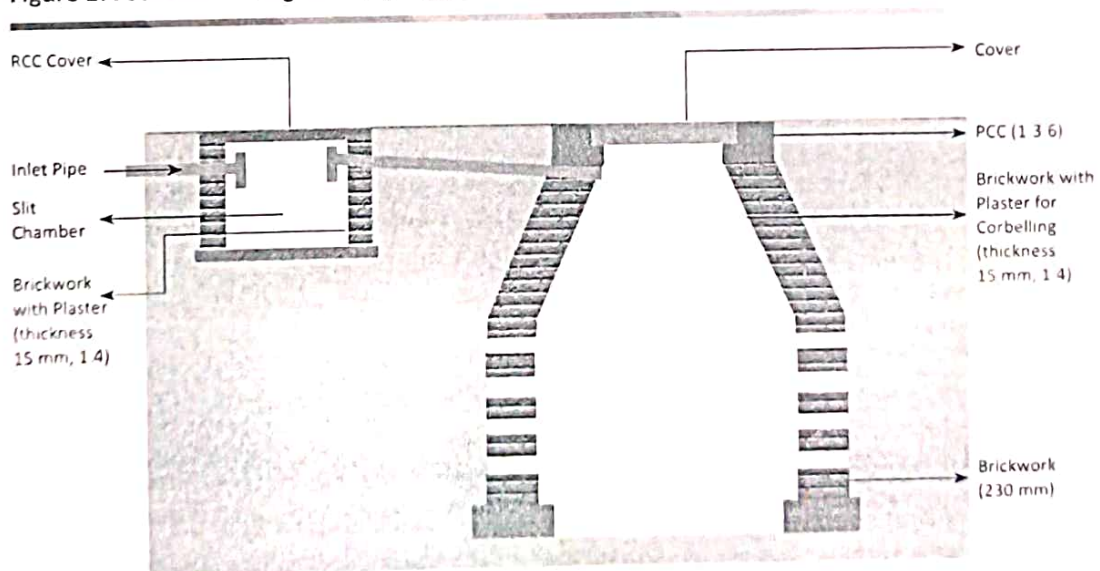
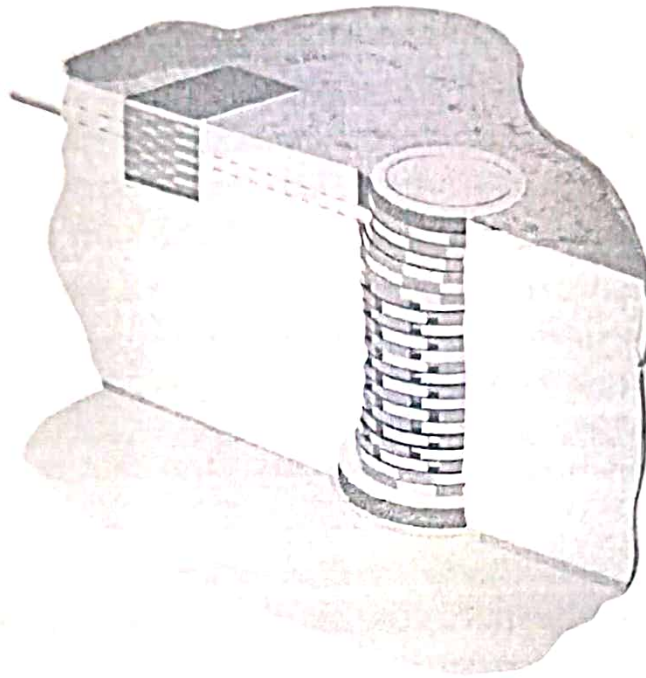


Figure 18: Community Leach Pit



b. Operational Details

A community leach pit is lined with honeycomb brick masonry following working principles similar to those applied to household leach pits. The silt chamber reduces the silt and traps the oil and grease in the greywater before it enters the leach pit.

c. O&M of System

- Each household should ensure the cleaning of *nahani* traps and of any blockages in the pipe. As per requirements, households connected to the leach pit are responsible for running the overall system, including checking on leakages of pipes.
- The households connected to the community leach pit should make provisions to clean the silt chamber every year, or silting accumulated to one-third of depth from the bottom.
- Desludging of the leach pit should be done once every 5–6 years. There should be regular inspection of the leach pit to check for the accumulation of solids in it.
- Desludging activity of the leach pit will require 1–1.5 man-days every 5–6 years. About 200–300m length of drains can be cleaned in one man-day. This activity is the responsibility of the beneficiary households as a group.
- The solid material removed either from the silt chamber or the leach pit is usually of small quantity and can be composted or used as a soil conditioner. In case the influent has a high silt content, the material removed from the silt chamber can be used for filling low-lying areas.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 843]

नई दिल्ली, शक्रवार, अक्टूबर 13, 2017/आश्विन 21, 1939

No. 843]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2017/ASVINA 21, 1939

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2017

सा.का.नि. 1265(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

- संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 2017 है।
(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
- पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-1 में, क्रम संख्यांक 104 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

क्र. सं.	उद्योग	मानदंड	मानक
1	2	3	4
		वहिर्याव निस्सारण मानक (निपटान के सभी ढंगों को लागू)	
"105	मय उपचार संयंत्र (एमटीपी)		अवस्थान
			मांद्र का निम्नलिखित से अधिक न होना
		पीएच	(क) देश में कहीं भी (ख) 6.5-9.0
		जैव-रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन (बीओडी) मांग	महानगर* अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, मिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्यों और

			अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमण और दीव और लक्षद्वीप के सिवाय, सभी राज्यों की राजधानी।	
			ऊपर उल्लिखित में भिन्न क्षेत्र/प्रदेश	30
		कुल निलंबित ठोस पदार्थ (टीएसएस)	महानगर* अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, गिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्यों और अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमण और दीव और लक्षद्वीप के सिवाय, सभी राज्यों की राजधानी।	<50
			ऊपर उल्लिखित में भिन्न क्षेत्र/प्रदेश	<100
		फैकल कोलीफॉर्म (एफसी) (अतिसंभाव्य संख्या प्रति 100 मिलीलिटर एमपीएन/100 मिलीलिटर	देश में कहीं भी	<1000

*मुम्बई, दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, बेंगलूरु, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद और पुणे महानगर हैं।

टिप्पण :

- (i) पीएच और फैकल कोलीफॉर्म के सिवाय, मिलीग्राम/लिटर में सभी मूल्य।
- (ii) ये, मानक जलाशयों में निस्सारण और भूमि निपटान/अनुप्रयोगों के लिए लागू होंगे।
- (iii) फैकल कोलीफॉर्म के लिए मानक औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए उपचारित बहिर्वाव के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होंगे।
- (iv) ये मानक 1 जून, 2019 को या उसके पश्चात् कमीशन किए जाने वाले सभी मल उपचार संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) को लागू होंगे और पुराने/विद्यमान मल उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर इन मानकों को प्राप्त करेंगे।
- (v) समुद्र में उपचारित बहिर्वाव के निस्सारण के मामले में, इसे उचित समुद्री मुहाने के माध्यम से किया जाएगा और विद्यमान तट निस्सारण को समुद्री मुहानों में संपरिवर्तित किया जाएगा और उन मामलों में, जहां समुद्री मुहाना निस्सारण के विन्दु पर 150 गुणा न्यूनतम आरम्भिक तनुकरण और निस्सारण विन्दु से दूर 100 मीटर के किमी विन्दु पर 1500 गुणा न्यूनतम तनुकरण प्रदान करता है, तब विद्यमान सन्नियम साधारण निस्सारण मानकों में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए अनुसार लागू होंगे।
- (vi) उपचारित बहिर्वाव का पुनःउपयोग/पुनःचक्रण तथा उन मामलों में, जहां उपचारित बहिर्वाव के भाग का पुनःउपयोग और पुनःचक्रण किया जाता है जिसमें मानवीय सम्पर्क की सम्भावना अन्तर्वलित है, ऊपर यथा विनिर्दिष्ट मानक लागू होंगे।
- (vii) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के अधीन स्थानीय परिवेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिक कठोर सन्नियम जारी कर सकेगा/कर सकेंगी।

[फा. सं. क्यू-15017/2/2008/-सीपीडब्ल्यू]

अरुण कुमार मेहता, अपर सचिव

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दिए गए : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में का.आ. सं. 844(अ), तारीख 19 नवम्बर, 1986 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात् उनमें निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा संशोधन किए गए थे, अर्थात् :—
 का.आ. 433(अ), तारीख 18 अप्रैल, 1987; मा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 1996; मा.का.नि. 97(अ), तारीख 18 फरवरी, 2009; मा.का.नि. 149(अ), तारीख 4 मार्च, 2009; मा.का.नि. 543(अ), तारीख 22 जुलाई, 2009; मा.का.नि. 739(अ), तारीख 9 सितम्बर, 2010; मा.का.नि. 809(अ), तारीख 4 अक्टूबर, 2010; मा.का.नि. 215(अ), तारीख 15 मार्च, 2011; मा.का.नि. 221(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2011; मा.का.नि. 354(अ), तारीख 2 मई, 2011; मा.का.नि. 424(अ), तारीख 1 जून, 2011; मा.का.नि. 446(अ), तारीख 13 जून, 2011; मा.का.नि. 152(अ), तारीख 16 मार्च, 2012; मा.का.नि. 266(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2012; मा.का.नि. 277(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2012; मा.का.नि. 820(अ), तारीख 9 नवम्बर, 2012; मा.का.नि. 176(अ), तारीख 18 मार्च, 2013; मा.का.नि. 535(अ), तारीख 7 अगस्त, 2013; मा.का.नि. 771(अ), तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 2013; मा.का.नि. 2(अ), तारीख 2 जनवरी, 2014; मा.का.नि. 229(अ), तारीख 28 मार्च, 2014; मा.का.नि. 232(अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 2014; मा.का.नि. 325(अ), तारीख 7 मई, 2014; मा.का.नि. 612(अ), तारीख 25 अगस्त, 2014; मा.का.नि. 789(अ), तारीख 11 नवम्बर, 2014; का.आ. 3305(अ), तारीख 7 दिसम्बर, 2015; का.आ. 4(अ), तारीख 1 जनवरी, 2016; मा.का.नि. 35(अ), तारीख 14 जनवरी, 2016; मा.का.नि. 281(अ), तारीख 7 मार्च, 2016; मा.का.नि. 496(अ), तारीख 9 मई, 2016; मा.का.नि. 497(अ), तारीख 10 मई, 2016; मा.का.नि. 978(अ), तारीख 10 अक्टूबर, 2016; और अंतिम बार अधिसूचना संख्यांक मा.का.नि. 1016(अ), तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 2016 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2017

G.S.R. 1265(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in Schedule – I, after serial number 104 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Sl. No.	Industry	Parameters	Standards	
1	2	3	4	
			Effluent discharge standards (applicable to all mode of disposal)	
105	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)		Location	Concentration not to exceed
			(a)	(b)
		pH	Anywhere in the country	6.5-9.0
		Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Metro Cities*, all State Capitals except in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territory of	20

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		Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	
		Areas/regions other than mentioned above	30
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Metro Cities*, all State Capitals except in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	<50
		Areas/regions other than mentioned above	<100
	Fecal Coliform (FC) (Most Probable Number per 100 milliliter, MPN/100ml)	Anywhere in the country	<1000

*Metro Cities are Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune.

Note :

- (i) All values in mg/l except for pH and Fecal Coliform.
- (ii) These standards shall be applicable for discharge into water bodies as well as for land disposal/applications.
- (iii) The standards for Fecal Coliform shall not apply in respect of use of treated effluent for industrial purposes.
- (iv) These Standards shall apply to all STPs to be commissioned on or after the 1st June, 2019 and the old/existing STPs shall achieve these standards within a period of five years from date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (v) In case of discharge of treated effluent into sea, it shall be through proper marine outfall and the existing shore discharge shall be converted to marine outfalls, and in cases where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100 meters away from discharge point, then, the existing norms shall apply as specified in the general discharge standards.
- (vi) Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged and in cases where part of the treated effluent is reused and recycled involving possibility of human contact, standards as specified above shall apply.
- (vii) Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may issue more stringent norms taking account to local condition under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986".

[F. No. Q-15017/2/2008-CPW]

ARUN KUMAR MEHTA, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number S.O. 844 (E), dated the 19th November, 1986 and subsequently amended vide the following notifications, namely.—

S.O. 433 (E), dated the 18th April 1987, G.S.R. 176(E) dated the 2nd April, 1996, G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009, G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 4th March, 2009, G.S.R. 543(E), dated the 22nd July, 2009; G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010, G.S.R. 809(E), dated the 4th October, 2010, G.S.R.

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